



**THE ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON THE TENTH GRADE
STUDENTS IN SPEAKING SKILL AT MAS PAB-1 SAMPALI**

THESIS

*Submitted the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training State Islamic University of
North Sumatera as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Pendidikan*

By:

Fivi Wardianingsih

34.14.1.015

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH SCIENCE AND TEACHER TRAINING
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATERAMEDAN**

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Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa skripsi yang saya serahkan ini benar-benar merupakan hasil karya sendiri kecuali kutipan-kutipan dari ringkasan-ringkasan yang semuanya telah saya jelaskan sumbernya. Saya berani menerima segala konsekuensi bila pernyataan saya ini tidak benar.

Demikian surat pernyataan keaslian skripsi ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

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ABSTRACT

Fivi Wardianingsih. 34.14.1.015. The Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts On The Tenth Grade Students In Speaking Skill At MAS PAB-1 Sampali. Faculty of Tarbiyah Science and Teachers Training. State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Medan 2018.

This research was conducted to find out the analysis of Illocutionary Acts on the tenth grade students in speaking skill at MAS PAB-1 Sampali. The sample of this research was the tenth grade of MAS PAB-1 Sampali which consisted of 8 students. This research was applied by using descriptive qualitative design. The qualitative data were taken from observation sheet, and diary notes. The result of the data analysis showed that the most dominant type of illocutionary acts used by students in speech from 8 (eight) students was Directives with 73 utterances and total percentage 44,5%. It was showed from the five types of illocutionary acts, from students utterances in speech students and from all speech, there were 164 utterances providing illocutionary acts. They were Directive (73 utterances) Representative (59 utterances) Declarative (12 sentences) Commissive (11 utterances) Expressive (9 utterances).

It indicated that was Illocutionary acts students the students as gives more warning and suggesting about life and ordering of the situation for other person in speaking skill.

Keywords: Illocutionary Acts, Speaking Skill, Speech.

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This thesis written to fulfill one requirement to obtain the *sarjana degree* at Department of English Education of Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training State Islamic University of North Sumatera.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	i
TABLE OF CONTENT	iii
LIST OF APPENDIXES	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION	1
A. The Background of Study	1
B. The Statements of Study	3
C. The Question of Problem	3
D. The Purposes of Study	4
E. The Significances of Study	4
F. The Limitation of Study	5
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
A. Theoretical Framework	6
1. Speaking	6
2. Linguistics	9
3. Pragmatics	11
4. Speech Acts	12
5. The Way of Performing Speech Acts	16
B. Related Of The Study	19
C. Conceptual Framework	25
CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	27
A. Research DesigSetting	27
B. Data and Data Source	27
C. Research Method	27
D. Technique of Collecting Data	28
E. Technique of Analyzing Data	28

F. Establishing Trustworthiness	30
CHAPTER IV : FINDING AND DISCUSSION.....	31
A. Findings.....	31
B. Discussion	52
CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	54
A. Conclusion	54
B. Suggestion.....	55
REFERENCES.....	56

LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix Title	Page
I The First Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Speech Students.....	58
II The Second Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Speech Students ..	60
III The Third Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Speech Students ...	63
IV The Fourth Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Speech Students .	66
V The Fifth Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Speech Students.....	69
VI The Sixth Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Speech Students....	72
VII The Seventh Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Speech Students	75
VIII The Eighth Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Speech Students.	77
IX The First Text Speech Of Students.....	80
X The Second Text Speech Of Students.....	81
XI The Third Text Speech Of Students	82
XII The Fourth Text Speech Of Students	83
XIII The Fifth Text Speech Of Students.....	84
XIV The Sixth Text Speech Of Students.....	85
XV The Seventh Text Speech Of Students.....	86
XVI The Eighth Text Speech Of Students.....	87
XVII The Formula Analysis	88
XVIII Diary Notes	89
XIX Documentation The Fifth Text Speech Of Students.....	91

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1.	The First Total Illocutionary Acts Used By Students Speech	33
2.	The Second Total Illocutionary Acts Used By Students Speech	35
3.	The Third Total Illocutionary Acts Used By Students Speech	38
4.	The Fourth Total Illocutionary Acts Used By Students Speech	40
5.	The Fifth Total Illocutionary Acts Used By Students Speech	43
6.	The Sixth Total Illocutionary Acts Used By Students Speech	45
7.	The Seventh Total Illocutionary Acts Used By Students Speech ..	48
8.	The Eighth Total Illocutionary Acts Used By Students Speech	51
9.	The Total Number and Percentage The Types Of Illocutionary Acts	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Title	Page
1.	Diagram of Conceptual Framework	26

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

Linguistics can be described as the scientific study of language. It includes studies which are descriptions of one particular language or even of one particular part of a language. Language is used in communication has social function as a tool to make connection between human beings. Without language, it seems impossible for people to interact with others in their daily life because language can express people's feeling, willing, and opinion. It means that language is the oral symbols that represent meaning as they are related to real life situation and experience.

Language serves a range of functions. It is usually adjusted the speak to suit the social context of speaking. The language we talk to a child may be different from the language we talk to our customer or colleague though the purpose is the same. The different purposes of speak can also affect the form of language and the variety of ways.¹

Based on the statement above, human are social beings who are always interacting with other humans. Interaction between peoples a form of communication. Human need language to communicates a means of communicating. Language is one aspect in acquiring knowledge. Humans will not

¹Sumarsih, *Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (Medan: State University of Medan 2016), Page: 64.

be able regardless of the language. Evidenced by the use of everyday language. Humans will learn the language so they can communicate well to others.

There are some skills in English among them, listening, reading, writing, and speaking. In this discussion. Speaking is one of the English language skill that must be understood by the learner and students. With their speaking skills students are expected to communicate with teachers, friends, and other community members.

According to Grognet A.G Speaking is one of the skills that have to be mastered by students in learning English. Speaking is an essential tool for communicating.² Speaking is the act, utterance, or discourse of one speaks. It also can be defined as an activity in giving and asking information as if dialoging by two or more people.

People can also perform another kind of act simply by using language through Speech Act. When people communicate with another, they produce Speech Act. As a part of language, Speech Act concerns with what people say through the language such as in meaning of the utterance.

Speech Acts are defined as actions performed via utterances in an actual situation of language use, as an examples is "*Mata Lah, Ga Suka Bilang*". When viewed as a whole from this sentence, we can see in terms of politeness in speech acts that the sentence "*Mata Lah, Ga Suka Bilang*" inappropriate to say, especially if we say that sentence with people we don't know, and in this era sometime the students say also like that, because changes the era.

²Grognet, A.G, (2009), *Definition of Speaking skill*, Providence: Jamastown Publisher, Page: 136.

Based on the problem above, the phenomena interests the researcher to investigate the use of the speech acts on the tenth grade students in speaking skill at MAS PAB-1 Sampali through the entitle “**THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS ON THE TENTH GRADE STUDENTS IN SPEAKING SKILL AT MAS PAB-1 SAMPALI**”.

B. Statements of The Study

Based on the background of the study above, the statements can be identified as follows :

1. Students speech acts in speaking skill is low, because changes in this era
2. Utterances in speaking from speech act perspective are more just arrangement of words, there are act in them.

C. Questions of The Study

Based on the background of the study above, the questions of the study are formulated as follows:

1. What types of Illocutionary acts are used by students at MAS PAB-1 Sampali?
2. Which is the most dominant type of Illocutionary acts used by students at MAS PAB-1 Sampali?
3. Why is it dominantly type Illocutionary acts used by students at MAS PAB-1 Sampali?

D. Purposes of TheStudy

Based on the background of the study, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To find out the types of Illocutionary acts used by students at MAS-PAB 1 Sampali.
2. To find out the most dominant type of Illocutionary acts used by students at MAS PAB-1 Sampali.
3. To describe the reason why the type is dominantly used by students at MAS PAB-1 Sampali.

E. Significances of The Study

The significant of research are expected for 5 (five) :

1. For Principal

The result of the research is expected to be useful for the principal in institutional quality especially of Illocutionary acts in speaking skill.

2. For Teacher

Is it expected that the result of this research can be the reference to be more creative in teaching including the activities, and the way to communicate to students.

3. For Students

The research hopefully can give information about Illocutionary act

4. For Researcher

The research can give a practice in developing her knowledge about speech act.

5. For Other Reseacher

To be guide or reference for the further research about analysis of speech act.

F. Limitation of The Study

This study limited to use analysis speech acts in speaking skill on the students is focused on the students illocutionary acts in speaking skill, there are five clasification of illocutionary acts used in this study, such as Declaratives, Representatives, Expressives, Directives, and Commissives.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

A research is based on the existing theories of certain fields of science. In this research, the review of literature functions in giving clear concepts applied in this study. These concepts will lead to better analysis to variables taken because they help the researcher to avoid misinterpretation of term used in particular situations. The theories used in this study are as following.

1. Speaking

In the communication activity, we are doing the speaking activity. Speaking is a speech production that becomes a part of our daily activities.³ Speaking is a skill that must be mastered by the students. If speaking skills can be mastered well, students will be able to communicate for a variety of purposes well too. Through speaking activities, students can express desires, information, thoughts, ideas, persuade, and entertain communication view is.⁴

Speaking is productive skill of language learning. It involves communicative performance, and other important elements, such as, pronunciation, intonation, grammar, vocabulary, etc. They should be taught in any language learning to make the learners able to use the target language to communicate.

³Thornburry, S. (2005), *How to Teach Speaking*, Pearson Education Ltd: Britain, Page:8.

⁴Agus Darmuki, M. Andayani, Joko nurkanto, and Kundharu saddhono, (2016), *International Journal of Languages Education Teaching*, 2198-4999. Page: 3.

In learning English, the main goal is to be able to speak well. Speaking skill is believed as an important aspect to be successful in English speaking. The success of learning English can be seen and measured from their performance in speaking and how well they present their English in communication.

We as humans can only dig our potential in speaking. Allah SWT also says in Q.S. Al-Mujadilah ayat: 9

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا تَنَاجَيْتُمْ فَلَا تَنَاجَوْا بِالْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ وَمَعْصِيَةِ الرَّسُولِ وَتَنَاجَوْا بِالْبِرِّ
وَالتَّقْوَى ۗ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ

The meaning:

“O, you who believe! When you hold secret counsel, do it not for sin and wrong-doing, and disobedience towards the Messenger (Muhammad SAW), but do it for Al-Birr (righteousness) and Taqwa (virtues and piety); and Fear Allah unto Whom you shall be gathered⁵.”

In this verse, Allah SWT exhorts to the believers, do not talk about making of sin, hostility and disobedience to the Messenger. Allah SWT told us to talk about making a virtue and piety. Then it can be inferred that Islam teaches us to speak with someone with a good word and with a gentle word. We must speak politely to others. Because we know speech generally has one of three basic purposes: to inform, to persuade, or to entertain. So, we should inform the good things to

⁵Muhammad Taqi'uddin Al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan, *The Noble Qur'an English Translation of the Meanings and Commentary*, King Fahd Complex: Madinah, Page: 747

others, persuade people to the right way, and certain someone when he has a disaster. If someone do this in the communication in his daily life, we can conclude that the must be a good speaker, and like RASULULLAH SAW also said in Hadits:

عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ -صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ- >> أَنَا زَعِيمٌ
بِبَيْتٍ فِي رَبَضِ الْجَنَّةِ لِمَنْ تَرَكَ الْمِرَاءَ وَإِنْ كَانَ مُحِقًّا وَبِبَيْتٍ فِي وَسْطِ
الْجَنَّةِ لِمَنْ تَرَكَ الْكُذْبَ وَإِنْ كَانَ مَازِحًا وَبِبَيْتٍ فِي أَعْلَى الْجَنَّةِ لِمَنْ حَسَّنَ
خُلُقَهُ

The meaning:

“(From Abi Umamah al-bahili ra, he said, "The Prophet said, 'I am the one who guarantees a house in a paradise garden for people who leave the debate even though he is right. I also become a person who guarantees a house in in the midst of a paradise intended for people who do not lie even though they are joking, I am also the person who guarantees a house in the highest place in heaven for those who have good morals.)”⁶

The Hadits above describes three messages to Muslims. First, leave a debating attitude. The two leave lies even if they only joke. Third, behave with good morals. These three behaviors are an integral part of other Islamic teachings mentioned in the passages of the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet. However, here the Prophet gave a stressing because these three behaviors included parts that needed to be explained in one momentum.

⁶Drs. H. Abdul Hamid Ritonga, MA, (2010), *16 Tema Pokok Hadis, Bandung* : CITAPUSTAKA MEDIA PERINTIS. Page : 75

2. Linguistics

Linguistics is the scientific study of natural language. Many definitions of language have been proposed. The American linguists Bernard Bloch and George L. Trager formulated the following definition: "A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates". According to Henry Sweet, an English phonetician and language scholar, stated that "Language is the expression of speech-sounds combined into words."⁷

In the course of the nineteenth century some most extensive and scholarly studies of European languages were produced which were of a comparative historical kind. These studies, often referred to as philology, are to be regarded as within the field of linguistics in its widest sense; indeed for some linguistics the term philology and linguistics are still interchangeable. More recently linguists have concentrated their attention more on contemporary languages, without reference to their historical development. Whereas nineteenth-century linguists worked mainly on data supplied by written texts, there has recently been a much greater preoccupation with spoken language and in this work modern methods of recording speech have greatly assisted. This means that modern linguistics is much nearer to the work of the teacher of a contemporary language than was the philology of the last century.

As a science linguistics has its own terminology; the linguist must be free to use the terms that are appropriate to language as he finds it to be. He cannot be satisfied with a terminology that is ambiguous or inadequate, and he must have a

⁷ Sholihatul Hamidah Daulay, (2011), *Introduction To General Linguistics*, Medan: La-Tansa Press, Page 11.

term for every phenomenon of language that he meets. If a suitable term does not exist, he is compelled to invent one.

We should not be surprised that in the first half of the twentieth century linguists started to use terms that were unknown a hundred years ago. Terms such as phoneme and morpheme, to quote only two examples, result from the need to identify certain observable phenomena which could not be efficiently studied unless they were precisely named.

Once we accept that linguistics is a science, we must also accept that it is to be dealt with by scholars who will use their own terminology. The layman cannot expect to understand at once all that linguists say, simply on the grounds that he uses language, any more than he can expect to understand at once all that psychologists say, simply on the grounds that he has a mind.⁸

From the statements of all definition above, Linguistics is the scientific study of natural language, language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols, Language is the expression of speech-sounds combined into words, Linguistics is the scientific study of human language, Linguistics concerns itself with describing and explaining the nature of human language, fundamental question include what is universal to language, how language can vary, and how human being come to know languages.

⁸ Kadambari Sharma dan Tripat Tuteja, (2005), *Teaching of Language and Linguistics*, New Delhi: Ajay Verma, Page: 219-220.

3. Pragmatics

According to Abdul Chaer pragmatic is the science that examines how the units of language are used in speech in order to carry out communication. We often find that the one-language unit presented in grammatical is not the 'meaning' with the language unit being used in speech.⁹

Pragmatics is specifically about the functioning of language in context. Linguistic *pragmatics* is characterized as studying linguistic expressions' uses in social contexts. But there are two importantly different ways in which an expression's use depends on context.¹⁰

Pragmatics is subfield of linguistics that studies how people comprehend and produce a communicative act or Speech Act in a concrete speech situation which is usually a conversation and become the bridging the explanatory gap between sentence meaning and speaker's meaning. Sentence meaning is the literal meaning of the sentence, while the speaker meaning is the piece of information that speaker is trying to convey.

From the statements of all definition above, Pragmatics is the study of aspects of the use of meaning and language that depend on speakers, recipients and other features of the context of speak, Pragmatics not only learn the meaning attached to morphemes, words, phrases or sentences used. But also study the context when an utterance is spoken. Pragmatics pay attention to time, place, who is speaking, and to whom the speech is intended.

⁹ <http://windaulfah-pgsd11.blogspot.com/2013/12/pragmatik-linguistik.html>

¹⁰ William G, Lycan, (2008), *Philosophy of Language*, New York: Taylor & Francis e-Library. Page: 142-143.

4. Speech Act

Speech Act is an act that a speaker perform when making an utterance. It is kind of verbal communication. According to Austin Speech Act refers to a theory which analysis the role of utterances in relation to the behavior of speaker and hearer in interpersonal communication.¹¹

Searle mentions the types of act which is performed in a conversation, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act.¹² The following are their explanatins:

1. Locutionary act

A locutionary act is act of saying something. It refers to the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning. It deals with literal meaning. What is said becomes its meaning. This act consists of the word being uttered in a grammatical sequence.¹³ Simply it is an act of making meaningful utterance. It is also an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistics expression. When the speaker uses his/her organ of speech to produce utterance, then, indirectly there is the locutionary act in his/her utterance. In the other words, locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using his/her organ of speech to produce utterances.

In performing a locutionary act we shall also be performing such an act as: asking or answering a question, giving some information or an assurance or a

¹¹Sri J, Ownie, (2012), *Pragmatics*, State University of Medan, Page: 42.

¹² Nadar, F. X, (2009), *Pragmatik & Penelitian Pragmatik*, Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, Page: 14.

¹³Finch, G, (2000), *Linguistics Terms and Concepts*, London: Macmillan Press, Page: 94.

warning, announcing a verdict or an intention, pronouncing sentence, making an appointment or an appeal or a criticism, making an identification or giving a description.¹⁴

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the act of doing something. It refers to the type of function a speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance. In every utterance, there must be a function in it. The function which is found in the utterances is called the illocutionary act. Austin stated that illocutionary act refers to uttering a sentences (or sentences surrogate) with a certain, the sort of act paradigmatically reported by “indirect discourse”.¹⁵ Illocutionary act is what speaker is doing by uttering words, such as commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking etc. The utterance has an intended meaning.

Illocutionary acts is a combination of language and social practice. The utterance has intended meaning. The illocutionary act in Speech Act itself has its classification. Following Searle, there are five types of illocutionary acts.

➤ Declarative

This illocutionary act is the kind of illocutionary act which can change the world by the utterance that is produces. The word “change” here refers to any situation. It can be the change of the status of a person. It can also be the ownership of something. Declarative are about changes in the world by representing is as having been changed. The following is the example :

¹⁴<http://grammar.about.com/od/il/g/locutionaryactterm.htm>.

¹⁵ Alston, W, (2001), *Illocutionary Acts and Sentence Meaning*, Cornell University Press: Ithaca and London, Page: 2.

“I declare you husband and wife”

The utterance above changes both the two person's status. The status of the man change from someone who does not have any rights to woman becomes someone who has rights to the woman. That is also happened to the woman, her status changes.

➤ Representative

Representative is the illocutionary act which states what the speaker believes to be the case or not and commits to the speaker truth. This type of illocutionary acts describes or expresses something about true event in the world. It shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance.

The following is the example :

“The sun rises in the East ”

That utterance shows the fact that the sun really rises in the East. This is a common fact that everyone knows.

➤ Expressive

Expressive is kind of illocutionary act which can show what the speaker feels. It expresses the psychological states. It can be statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy or sorrow. Expressive speech acts are things like condoling, thanking, apologizing, congratulating, and do in acts that can only be performed through expressing ones inner feelings. Therefore an apologizing hinges on the speaker empathizing with the hearer, and so on;

as a result expressive are subject to abuse if uttered insincerely, though conditions of sincerity vary depending on the expressive expressed.

The following is the example :

“I’m sorry to hear that”

The utterance above that is the example of expressive illocutionary act. The utterance above that is shows the empathy of the speaker to the hearer condition. The speaker tries to feel what the hearer feel. Therefore, the hearer will at least lose a bit of their tension, and give the empathy for what the speaker to hearer.

➤ Directive

Directive is a kind of illocutionary act which is used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. This kind of illocutionary act can make the hearer under an obligation. In this type speaker direct hearer to perform some act which will make the world fit the speaker’s words. The point of directives is to try to get the hearer to behave in such a way as to make his behavior match the propositional content of directive. Directives are issued with the desire that the hearer should do what is proposed such as commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting.

The following is the example :

“Don’t be too noisy!”

That utterance contains a prohibition. It make the hearer to be in silent. Maybe this is because the speaker feels annoyed with the crowded made by the hearer.

➤ Commissive

Commissive illocutionary act is an act which makes the speaker to commit what she/he said. It is also a future action of speaker. The act can be a promise, a simple statement but the function is that the person is committed to the statement she/he has given.¹⁶ The following is the example :

“I promise to give you some money”

The utterance above is the example of commissive illocutionary act. It shows a promise of the speaker. It also shows what the speaker has to do in the future.

3. Perlocutionary act

While illocutionary acts relate more to the speaker, perlocutionary acts are centered around the listener. Perlocutionary acts always have a 'perlocutionary effect' which is the effect a speech act has on a listener. This could affect the listener's thoughts, emotions or even their physical actions. An example of this could be if someone uttered the sentence "I'm hungry." The perlocutionary effect on the listener would persuade them to maybe make a sandwich for the speaker.¹⁷

5. The way of Performing Speech Acts

Performing speech acts can be in variety of ways depending on the speakers' intention to the meaning of utterances. A listener should recognize or identify the

¹⁶Ilyas, S &Khushi, Q, (2012), *Facebook status update: A Speech Act analysis*, Fatima Jinnah Woman University, Page: 180.

¹⁷Birner, Betty J, (2013), *Blackwell Textbook In Linguistics*, Wiley-Blackwell, Page: 187.

speakers' intention attempts to do since the content of a locutionary act (what is said) is not always determined by what is meant by the sentence being utterance. A different approach to distinguish types of speech act can be made on the basis of structure. It is widely accepted that utterance are action performed by agents to change their partners' beliefs and intentions. However, illocutionary act must also satisfy social goal, related with the politeness. Jabber and Jinquan recognizes that the speakers are behaving indirectly in their speech basically associated with the aim of politeness in English than direct speech acts. Indirect speech acts are the paradigmatic example speakers often use them when the direct forms may appear impolite.¹⁸ According to Yule the way of performing speech act is divided into two kinds, they are direct speech act and indirect speech act.¹⁹

5.1 Direct Speech acts

Yule state direct speech act is whenever there is direct relationship between structure and function. The structure refers to the three structural forms those are declarative, introgtive and imperative. Indirect speect act, the speaker intends the other person to understand and respond to what they say literal way. A declarative used to make statement is direct speech act, a declarative used to make a request is indirect speech act

¹⁸Jabber, K.W. & Jinquan, Z, (2013), The Modal Verbs: A Speech Act of Request in the Speech of the President of the United States Barak Obama, The Criterion International Journal in English, Page: 1-13.

¹⁹George, Yule, (2006), *Pragmatics*, Oxford University Press, Page : 63.

For example:

I will never sell my car. (Declarative used as assertive)

Don't ever sell my car! (Imperative used to give an order or make request)

Won't you sell my car? (Interrogative used to ask question)

4.2 Indirect Speech Acts

Yule states indirect speech is whenever there is indirect relationship between structure and function. An indirect implicit performative utterance can be described as one that looks as if it is performing one act from its surface structure, but in fact performing another. In everyday situation, people often do not directly express what they intended, but instead formulate utterances in ways which appear more polite to hearers. Indirect speech acts generally associated with greater politeness than direct speech acts. For example “could you take me the cake?”, it is not actually a question about the ability of addressee to give the cake, but a prompt to act and respond to this prompt by simply saying “yes, I could”. Therefore “could you give me the cake?” has two pragmatic levels. First, it is a question, but it is also a request. Therefore it qualifies as an indirect speech act, whereas “give me the cake” is a direct speech act. The speaker's tone of voice and the context in which the sentence is uttered are the main indicators of act being performed.

In conclusion from the explanation about definition and kind of Speech Acts above, it is so important to the student to know and understand the definition and kind of Speech Acts, because speech act in linguistics and the philosophy of

language is an utterance that has performative function in language and communication.

B. Related Of The Study

Maeda (2013) The Analysis Of Speech Acts In Billboard. This study deals with the analysis types of speech act in billboard. The objectives of this study are to identify the types of speech act used in cigarette billboard, to identify the most dominant types of speech act used in cigarette billboard. The method of this study is descriptive qualitative method.

The data are taken from texts of cigarette billboard in street in Medan. 20 billboard are taken purposive randomly as the sample. There are 10 street in Medan. The data are analyzed and classified into four types of speech act in the procedures, namely directive, commissive, expressive, representative, and declarative.

The findings indicate that statement analysis is applied at 5%, commissive at 25% and representative at 70% speech act occurred in advertising texts. It is found that the texts of advertisement is dominated the speech function of representative. This is also implies that the advertising trexts mostly specify interacting goods and services rather that giving information.

The data of this study is derived from advertisement sentences of cigarette billboard by taken from street in Medan region that focuses on the advertisement sentence. The result shows that there are 20 utterances. The findings indicated that cigarette billboard applied three types of speech acts; commissive, expressive and representative. The total calculation of speech act types are commissive 5

(25%), expressive 1 (5%) and representative 14 (70%), From the data analysis, the most dominant types of speech acts is representative (70%), where the cigarette billboard always states about something.

The representative type is most the most dominant in cigarette billboard text. From the previous analysis, it can be seen that representative is generally used in cigarette advertisement. Representatives acts are uttered when the actor want to represent the world as her or she believes in it.

Choerunnisa (2015) An Analysis Of Speech Acts In The Dead Poets Society.

This research employed both qualitative and quantitative method. The data were in the form of utterances spoken by the main character when teaching in the Dead Poets Society. The researcher had the role of planning, collecting, analyzing, and reporting the research findings.

The steps of collecting the data were watching the Dead Poets Society movie thoroughly, downloading the Dead Poets Society's transcript, checking the accuracy of the transcript by watching the movie time after time, selecting the data, classifying the data, transferring the data into table, analysing and interpreting the data.

The steps of analyzing data were selecting the data that will be analyzed after watching the movies thoroughly, analyzing the pragmatic aspects of the data, investigating the most commonly occurred acts reflected from the analysed data, and drawing conclusion. The trustworthiness of the data was conducted throught the triangulation by checking the data source, the method, and theories by the help of two linguistics students as triangulators.

The findings showed that as a good teacher in the Dead Poets Society, Mr. Keating often uses question form to deliver commands to the students which are a good teachers classroom English. He also performs mostly directives as the illocutionary acts as he often asks the students to do some works as assignments and homework, to present, to read, to come to the front, and many more. He also inspires his students many times compared to other acts. Last, he hardly ever insults his students.

In terms of the illocutionary acts, directives get the highest percentage of Mr. Keating's utterances when teaching which are up to 44.24%. This shows that a good teacher always interacts with the students and one of which is by asking them to do their assignments and homework, to present, to read, to come to the front, and many more, and all of them are directives. In terms of perlocutionary acts, there are two acts which most commonly occur. They are to inspire the hearer and to get hearer to do something with the same percentage, up to 24.77%.

This shows that a good teacher is a teacher who can really inspire the students and always do. Inspiring the students some how is important as in the movie, the students who get inspired by Mr. Keating do great things in their lives. On the other hand, to get someone to do something with exactly the same percentage as to inspire the hearer is considered more natural as teachers usually ask their students to do their homework, assignments, to study harder, to present some material , or to read texts. Thus, it is no wonder that to get someone to do something has also the higher percentage.

The lowest percentage of perlocutionary acts is on to insult the hearer which is only 1.76%. It proves that a good teacher does not do this very often as in the

movie, Mr. Keating insult his student only to give lessons to him that he must respect others. Mr. Keating uses a good teachers classroom English since he often delivers commands in question form. This is good for students that they hear those commands very often as they will uses it in their daily lives to construct polite requests.

Dede Purwadi (2013) Speech Acts In Julia Gillard's Speech. The objectives of this research were to find types of *speech acts used in Julia Gillard's Speech*. The dominant type of speech acts the way it is. This research was conducted by using qualitative descriptive design. There are four text's speeches of Julia Gillard in this study taken from *internet*, they were the prepared text of Prime Minister Julia Gillard's speech at the paliamentary dinner for Barrack Obama in Canberra (November 2011), The Choice For Australia, The national Press Club Canberra (August 2010), Julia Gillards Opening Address at a Press Conference Monash University (June 2010), Speech at State Dinner in Honour of The President of Indonesia, Darwin (July 2012).

The result of analyzing types of speech acts were used in the Julia Gillard's text speeches, they were: declarative, respresentative, expressive, directive, commissive. There were 241 utterances. The finding of data analysis showed that the total numbers of speech acts from the four text's speeches were: declarative 3,7%, representative 52,7%, expressive 6,2% directive 12,0%, commissive 25,3%. It means that representative form is the most dominant type of speech acts used in Julia Gillard's speeches. It is 52,7%. Representative is dominant because the speaker who dilivered the speech is only person who becomes the center of attention and they are campaign or political speeches. Usually, the speakers would

promote about their self and talk about their potency to be a good leader with all their goals to convince the hearer.

M. Afdillah Damanik (2014) The Illocutionary Acts In Naruto's Comic Script. This study is concerned with speech act, focusing on the use of illocutionary acts in Naruto's Comic Script. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. This study comes to the finding that found the five types of illocutionary acts used in Naruto's utterances. They are Representatives, Directives, Commissives, Declaratives, Expressives.

Then it was found that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts used by Naruto is "Representatives" and the least dominant types of illocutionary acts used by Naruto is "Declaratives". It is happened because Naruto as main character gave more statements and information about his believes and the facts of the situation in the story. He often stated his believes about what happens to be the case of the conversation with others characters in the story.

He also described about himself and the situation of the story then he committed it to his truth to show the the truth condition of his utterances. That is why he used Representatives utterances the most. Naruto almost never changed the status of someone or something in the story. That is why he used Declarative the least.

Yogi Satrio Aribowo (2013) The Illocutionary Acts Of Written Conversations In The Tenth Grade Senior High School Students' Textbook: Look Ahead I. The research is an attempt to analyze the illocutionary acts of written speech acts in the tenth grade of senior high school textbook; *Look Ahead I* based on Searle's classification of illocutionary acts, and to find out the factor that influences the

analysis result, and the benefit that can be gained. It is expected to give an insight of comprehending the written illocutionary acts to sets-in a fundamental knowledge of pragmatics in order to improve pragmatic competence.

The research study is classified into descriptive qualitative research. The data were collected from the written conversation in the textbook; *Look Ahead I*. The key instrument used in this research is the researcher's knowledge of the illocutionary acts. Searle's classification of the illocutionary acts becomes the main key in the data analysis. As the supplementary tools of the instruments, some forms of data sheets were used during the research analysis.

Based on the analysis of the illocutionary acts in the written conversations, there are four types of illocutionary acts were found. These four acts are; (1) Representatives acts was found 128 times, (2) Directives acts was used 60 times, (3) Commissives acts was occurred in 16 occasions, and (4) Expressives acts that was found 62 times in the analysis. These written speech acts were not easy to be analyzed because there are no gestures, facial expressions, tone or word stressing of the speakers included.

The contexts of the conversations were the integral point of analysis. As for factor that influences the result was the curriculum. As reflected in the SK-KD of tenth grade senior high school students, particular acts such as representatives, directives, and expressives were fully supported, while the declaratives acts were the opposite. Even though, there was benefit that can be gain, it was related to (1) Reading, and (2) Speaking skills. The written form of the conversation stimulates the reading skills of the learners to comprehend the message and/or information,

as well as the content enriches the knowledge of the learners' speaking skills that can be used in the actual situational context.

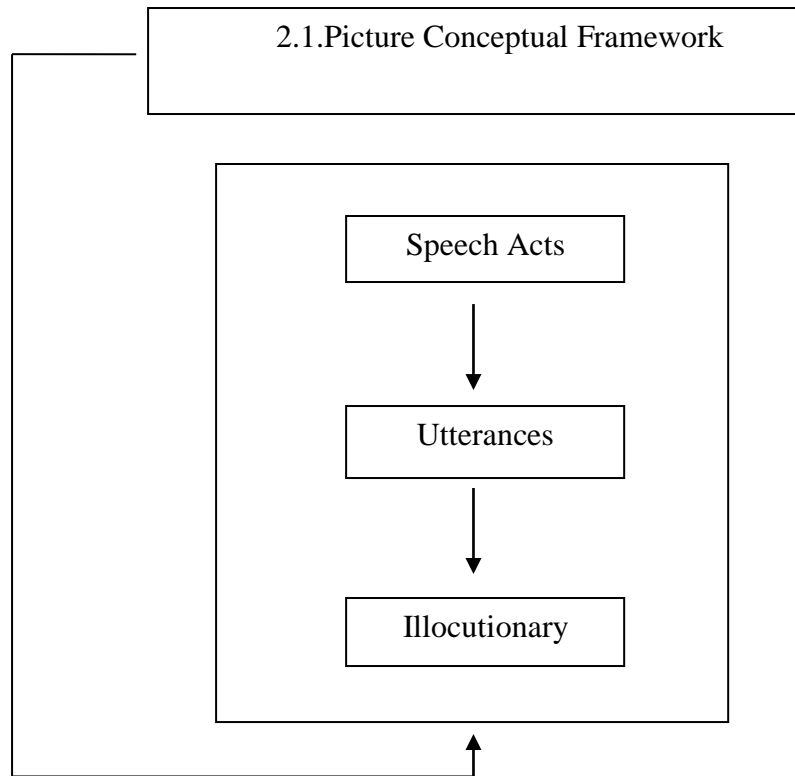
Those five related of study give some contribution to this research of the using of Illocutionary Acts On The Tenth Grade Students In Speaking Skill At MAS PAB-1 Sampali. Those studies give the writer appropriate reference and more knowledge about the types illocutionary acts and the reason of why one type dominantly uttered.

C. Conceptual Framework

Speaking is at the heart of second language. Speaking is the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols, in a variety of contexts. It means that the effectiveness of speaking need to be able to process language in their own heads, to involve a good deal of listening, to understand of how the other participants are feeling, and to know of how linguistics take turn or allows others to do so.

Speech acts are defined as actions performed via utterances in an actual situation of language use. In English, they are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. The important part of the meaning of utterances is what the speaker do by them.

The concept of an illocutionary act is central to the concept of a speech act. Although there are numerous opinions regarding how to define 'illocutionary acts', there are some kinds of acts which are widely accepted as illocutionary, as for example promising or commanding.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Setting

This research will be conducted on July in academic year 2018-2019. The subject in this research is the students at tenth grade at MAS PAB-1 SAMPALI. The address of school is at Pasar Hitam Street Number: 69 Sampali.

B. Data and Data Source

The source of data in this research are the students of MAS PAB-1 Sampali, while the data of this research are the utterance gathered from their speech conducted in the class, the data taken is from 8 students (4 girls and 4 boys).

C. Research Method

This research applied qualitative method with descriptive design which is basically interpretative research to purposefully select informants either document or visual material that might be the best answer to the research problem. It is chosen due to qualitative research has no natural setting, as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument.²⁰ Descriptive qualitative design is one of research design which the researcher take a part in the observation. The researcher enters and spends considerable time in the location.

²⁰Bogdan, R.C. and Biklen, S.K. (2007). *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods. 5th Edition*, Allyn & Bacon, Boston. Page: 63.

Bodgan and Biklen assert that descriptive means the data collected are in the form of words rather than numbers. Descriptive qualitative design tries to analyze the data with all their richness as closely as possible to the form in which they were recorded and transcribed, and the written result of the research contain quotation from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation. In qualitative research, a researcher usually does not have fixed schedule of what to be done, but the researcher is more like loosely schedule traveler than the other. In other words, the researcher enters the research with the some idea about what s/he will do, but a detail set of procedure is not formed prior to data collection.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

The data are collected firstly by taking 8 videos of their speech. Next watching the video recording and transcribing the students' utterances occured in board room into transcription. After all the utterances transcribed, then they are grouped based on the types of speech acts.

E. Technique of Analyzing Data

Miles and Hubarman in Punch point out that there are main components in analyzing data, namely data display, data reduction, drawing and verifying

conclusion²¹. The technique of data analysis in this study are formulated as the following.

a. Data Display

In this step, the transcriptions of every students' utterances from 8 videos of speech are displayed in the form of table.

b. Data Reduction

Data reduction in this study includes:

1. Selecting

After the transcription of students' utterances displayed, then they are selected based on the main students (which utterances belonged to students). So it is found the list or table.

2. Categorizing

In this step, the students' utterances are categorized and labelled based on the types of speech act and forms of them (whether representatives, directive, commissive, expressive or declarative). Then, they were calculated in order to find the dominant type of speech act used by every students.

²¹*Miles, M.B, Huberman, A.M, and Saldana, J. (2014). Qualitative Data Analysis, A. Methods Sourcebook, Edition 3. USA: Sage Publications. Page: 63.*

c. Drawing conclusion

In this step, based on the dominant type of speech used by each each students, the explanation about how those types of speech acts performed and why their occurrences were described in detail by exemplifying the realization types of speech act.

F. Establishing Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness, according to Lincoln and Guba involves credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. These four concepts are extension or adaptations, of the traditional categories of internal validity, external validity, reliability and objectivity.²² The researcher only use the credibility, specifically in triangulation.

Triangulation refers to the idea that multiple sources bring more credibility to an investigation.²³ There are four kinds of triangulation, they are : (a). Source triangulation, (b). Method triangulation, (c). Researcher triangulation, and (d). Theory triangulation. In this research, researcher will use source triangulation. The researcher only limits on the triangulation, namely: source triangulation and methodological triangulation.

²²Clive Opie (2004), *Doing Educational Research*, USA: Sage Publication. Page: 69.

²³Marilyn Lichtman, (2010), *Qualitative Research in Education: A User's Guide*, USA: Sage Publications. Page: 229.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

As stated in the previous chapter that the data was collected from the students text speeches. There were 8 (eight) speeches, which are used as subject of the study. The text of speeches analyzed based on theory of Searle namely Declarative, Representative, Expressive, Directive, Commissive. The analyzed data was collected from 8 (eight) texts of the students speech, the researcher wrote down the occurrences of illocutionary acts in each text such the following :

1. The occurrences of Illocutionary Acts of students speech “The Importance Of Learning”

Students speech “The Importance Of Learning” consisted of 16 utterances. Those 16 utterances consisted of 2 Declarative, 7 Representative, 1 Expressive, 5 Directive, 1 Commissive.

1.1. Declarative

Examples :

- Because of learning, so we can get Knowledge, and because **Knowledge we can Success in our Life.**

(This utterance include into declarative, because that another person together learning for success in life.)

- Since we are come to this world, **Everyday we always learn and learn.**

(This utterance include into declarative, because if we not learn, we aren't the following change this era.)

1.2. Representative

Examples :

- Who has **given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.**
(This utterance include into representative, because without God given us health we aren't assemble.)
- Because **him we are now live in Islam.**
(This utterance include into representative, because without our Prophet Muhammad SAW. We aren't live in Islam until this era.)
- **We can't avoid with something called learn.**
(This utterance include into representative, because all people must be learn to future life.)

1.3. Expressive

Examples :

- **The honorable** my teachers, and all my friend.
(This utterance include into expressive, because gives respect to the listener.)

1.4. Directive

Examples :

- **The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T.**
(This utterance include into directive, beacuse invites to grateful to our God.)
- And then **let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW.**
(This utterance include into directive, because invites to say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet.)
- **Let Me tell you,** The title My Speech is The Importance Of Learning
(This utterance include into directive, because requesting of permission to listener.)

1.5. Commissive

Examples :

- **I want we are together** study hard for our future.

(This utterance include into commissive, because invites of listener to do study hard for all people to their future.)

Table 4.1

Total Illocutionary Acts Used by Students Speech

No	Illocutionary Acts	Number	Percentage
1	Declarative	2	12,5%
2	Representative	7	43,8%
3	Expressive	1	6,25%
4	Directive	5	31,3%
5	Commissive	1	6,25%
Total of Illocutionary Acts		16	100%

2. The occurrences of Illocutionary Acts of students speech “The Drug”

Students speech “The Drug” consisted of 17 utterances. Those 17 utterances consisted of 1 Declarative, 6 Representative, 1 Expressive, 8 Directive, 1 Commissive.

2.1. Declarative

Examples :

- But that **perception was misapplied by some people.**

(This utterance include into declarative, because declared that another person of perception was misapplied by some people can be changes to the future.)

2.2. Representative

Examples :

- **Drugs actually are medicine for anesthetize patients in surgery.**

(This utterance include into representative, because if not using the drug in surgery the patients will feel the pain.)

- Drugs have been **misapplied by some people for a long time.**

(This utterance include into representative, because this era many people is not responsible to buy and sell the drugs destructive generation.)

- Some people which **use drugs beyond the medical treatment consider that drugs can make them feel better when they facing some problems, make them feel easy to find new brilliant ideas or just for a pleasure.**

(This utterance include into representative, because sometimes any one of the people assuming that, so it is to be a conclusion and facts for that use, it can harm his self.)

2.3. Expressive

Examples :

- **The honorable** my teachers, and all my friend.

(This utterance include into expressive, because gives respect to the listener.)

2.4. Directive

Examples :

- My conclusion in this speech is **the drugs or the alcoholic drink is so dangerous for our health, for our body, for our future.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives a suggestion for all of people stay away from drugs.)

➤ **We must avoid it.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command for people must avoid the drug.)

➤ **Don't try to consume it, don't try to sell or buy it.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command and sugesstion for listener don't try to consume or to buy the drug.)

2.5. Commissive

Examples :

➤ So **we must keep a way from it.**

(This utterance include into directive, because invites of listener to don't make the drug, because it is very danger for all people to their future.)

able 4.2

Total Illocutionary Acts Used by Students Speech

No	Illocutionary Acts	Number	Percentage
1	Declarative	1	5,9%
2	Representative	6	35,3%
3	Expressive	1	5,9%
4	Directive	8	47,6%
5	Commissive	1	5,9%
Total of Illocutionary Acts		17	100%

3. The occurrences of Illocutionary Acts of students speech “Our Environment”

Students speech “Our Environment” consisted of 21 utterances. Those 21 utterances consisted of 2 Declarative, 6 Representative, 1 Expressive, 10 Directive, 2 Commissive.

3.1. Declarative

Examples :

- **Our environment has a great influence in our live.**

(This utterance include into declarative, because declared that if environment clean and beautiful our live and our body become to healthy.)

- If it is destroyed, **our life will be destroyed too.**

(This utterance include into declarative, because very influence to our live, because I will be destoyed without it.)

3.2. Representative

Examples :

- **Our environment gives us life.**

(This utterance include into representative, because environment very important for our life.)

- **Our environment is our life.**

(This utterance include into representative, because this is fact, if our environment is not good, then our life is also not good.)

- My conclusion in this speech is **the future condition of our environment depends on us.**

(This utterance include into representative, because every one must aware of yourself.)

3.3. Expressive

Examples :

- **The honorable** my teachers, and all my friend.

(This utterance include into expressive, because gives respect to the listener.)

3.4. Directive

Examples :

- Good or bad **the condition of our environment will definitely affect our live even our existence.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives suggestion and messages the condition of our environment good or bad fixed effect on us.)

- We who live now **have a big responsibility to restore our environment so in the future we can still live a better li**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command for people about big responsibility very important to restore our environment.)

- Remember my friends, **our environment is our life.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command and suggestion for people if our life very important so our environment also like it.)

3.5. Commissive

Examples :

- **Treat it well and it will treat us well.**

(This utterance include into commissive, because invites of listener treat our environment it will treat us well.)

- And also **I would like to say sorry for all of my mistakes.**

(This utterance include into commissive, beacuse will say sorry with listener.)

Table 4.3

Total Illocutionary Acts Used by Students Speech

No	Illocutionary Acts	Number	Percentage
1	Declarative	2	9,52%
2	Representative	6	28,6%
3	Expressive	1	4,8%
4	Directive	10	47,6%
5	Commissive	2	9,52%
Total of Illocutionary Acts		21	100%

4. The occurrences of Illocutionary Acts of students speech “Globalization Era”

Students speech “Globalization Era” consisted of 26 utterances. Those 26 utterances consisted of 1 Declarative, 11 Representative, 1 Expressive, 12 Directive, 1 Commissive.

4.1. Declarative

Examples :

- In other words, **every country in this world can influence other countries.**

(This utterance include into declarative, because declared nothing every country can influence other countries.)

4.2. Representative

Examples :

- Globalization is **the process of transformation of local or regional phenomena into global or international phenomena.**

(This utterance include into representative, because he say fact of meaning the globalization.)

- This process includes **transformation of economic, technological, socio-cultural and political forces.**

(This utterance include into representative, because this is fact, he said tell about process globalization.)

- Because of globalization, **this world which consists of many countries is like “a global village”.**

(This utterance include into representative, because he said affirmation many countries is like a global village.)

4.3. Expressive

Examples :

- **The honorable** my teachers, and all my friend.

(This utterance include into expressive, beacuse gives respect to the listener.)

4.4. Directive

Examples :

- My conclusion in this speech is **the effect globalization is like two sides of a coin which is never be separated.**

(This utterance include into directive, beacuse gives suggestion and messeges the effect globalization is like two sides.)

- The first one is, **build up and strengthen good characters based on the religion.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command for people about globalization must be good characters especially based on the religion)

- Second, **we must master technology in order to develop our country.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command and sugesstion for people must be knowing and mastering technology in order to develop our country.)

4.5. Commissive

Examples :

- The last, **always be ready to face any kinds of change and competition by preparing and upgrading our skills.**

(This utterance include into commissive, because invites of listener ready to face any change and competition by preparing and upgrading our skill in globalization.)

Table 4.4

Total Illocutionary Acts Used by Students Speech

No	Illocutionary Acts	Number	Percentage
1	Declarative	1	3,84%
2	Representative	11	42,3%
3	Expressive	1	3,84%
4	Directive	12	46,2%
5	Commissive	1	3,84%
Total of Illocutionary Acts		26	100%

5. The occurrences of Illocutionary Acts of students speech “Mother's Day”

Students speech “Mother's Day” consisted of 22 utterances. Those 22 utterances consisted of 1 Declarative, 9 Representative, 1 Expressive, 10 Directive, 1 Commissive.

5.1. Declarative

Examples :

- Yeah, **Mom is indeed EVERYTHING.**

(This utterance include into declarative, because declared without mom we aren't to do everything, mom is important to our life now and forever.)

5.2. Representative

Examples :

- It is hard to find a word **to describe a person who always encourages us to be the real us; a person who shows the right path when we lost; a person who always listen well to every single problems we have and the person who never stop to support us.**

(This utterance include into representative, because mom never replaceable and many words to describe about mom.)

- 'Mom is EVERYTHING' **may be the only explanation that can explain all good things she has done to us.**

(This utterance include into representative, because this is fact mom is everything because mom is angel)

- **She gives us love that none else can give.**

(This utterance include into representative, because love a mother unlimited to us.)

5.3. Expressive

Examples :

- **The honorable** my teachers, and all my friend.

(This utterance include into expressive, because gives respect to the listener.)

5.4. Directive

Examples :

- **Just remember for a second how much tears she has dropped to make us grow healthy, and live happily.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives suggestion and messages mom usually to help us, always keep our healthy, and make live happily.)

- **Just remember for a moment how many sacrifices she has done to see us succeed and independent.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives suggestion and messages about moment many crifices a mother.)

- My conclusion in my speech about moment of Mother's Day, **let's make it as a day to remind everything she has done to us, her sons.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives suggestion to remind everything has done to us from mother.)

5.5. Commissive

Examples :

- **Let's we make mother's day as the starting point to give loves like she has given, to give happiness like she has given.**

(This utterance include into commissive, because invites of listener make mother to give happiness like she has given.)

Table 4.5

Total Illocutionary Acts Used by Students Speech

No	Illocutionary Acts	Number	Percentage
1	Declarative	1	4,54%
2	Representative	9	40,9%
3	Expressive	1	4,54%
4	Directive	10	45,5%
5	Commissive	1	4,54%
Total of Illocutionary Acts		22	100%

6. The occurrences of Illocutionary Acts of students speech “Corruption”

Students speech “Corruption” consisted of 21 utterances. Those 21 utterances consisted of 1 Declarative, 8 Representative, 1 Expressive, 10 Directive, 1 Commissive.

6.1. Declarative

Examples :

- Do and speak with honest will help us to maintain our country from the danger of corruption.

(This utterance include into declarative, because declared if any corruption this country will change become danger and so sad)

6.2. Representative

Examples :

- Corruption is **an action of stealing people money and their right of justice.**
(This utterance include into representative, because if someone doing corruption is justice.)
- **It is stink and inhuman action.**
(This utterance include into representative, because this is fact, every person ofcourse have been action it.)
- **An action that brings our country to the depths of poverty.**
(This utterance include into representative, because if do it our country become to the depths of poverty.)

6.3. Expressive

Examples :

- **The honorable** my teachers, and all my friend.
(This utterance include into expressive, because gives respect to the listener.)

6.4. Directive

Examples :

- It's like a virus which **infects all sectors in the government; justice and civil service sectors.**
(This utterance include into directive, because gives suggestion and messeges the corruption in the country a virus in the government.)

➤ **Poverty and social discrepancy are those of the effect of corruption.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command for people the corruption is cause poverty and social discrepancy in the country.)

➤ **Money that should be given to erase poverty are corrupted for self advantages of certain persons.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command and sugesstion for people must be knowing and understanding the corruption that is self advantages for who do it without thinking another person.)

6.5. Commissive

Examples :

➤ My conclusion my is **Even tough there is KPK which bravely wipe out the corruption in this country, we as smart generation shall prevent corruption happen in our future**

(This utterance include into commissive, because invites of listener ready to a as smart generation shall prevent corruption happen in our future.)

Table 4.6

Total Illocutionary Acts Used by Students Speech

No	Illocutionary Acts	Number	Percentage
1	Declarative	1	4.8%
2	Representative	8	38,9%
3	Expressive	1	4,8%
4	Directive	10	47,6%
5	Commissive	1	4,8%
Total of Illocutionary Acts		21	100%

7. The occurrences of Illocutionary Acts of students speech “Healthy”

Students speech “Healthy” consisted of 16 utterances. Those 16 utterances consisted of 1 Declarative, 4 Representative, 2 Expressive, 8 Directive, 1 Commissive.

7.1. Declarative

Examples :

- My conclusion is health very important. **Health is the key for us to live our life.**
(This utterance include into declarative, because declared without health our life we can't to do something.)

7.2. Representative

Examples :

- Because **him we are now live in Islam.**
(This utterance include into representative, because without our Prophet Muhammad SAW. We aren't live in Islam until this era.)
- There are so many benefits from live a healthy life, **such as: our body will be healthier and stronger against sickness, we can be more productive, we can prevent some kind of diseases like heart disease, hypertension, stroke, diabetes, chronic lung disease, osteoporosis, and so on.**
(This utterance include into representative, because this is fact, because healthy very important, and we can prevent some kind diseases.)
- **If we are healthy we can do anything that we want.**
(This utterance include into representative, because without healthy we can't to do what we want.)

7.3. Expressive

Examples :

- **The honorable** my teachers, and all my friend.

(This utterance include into expressive, because gives respect to the listener.)

7.4. Directive

Examples :

- **We always want to be healthy right? But, how we can stay healthy?**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives suggestion and messages every one nothing if themselves want always to be healthy.)

- For example are: **doing exercise, taking balanced nutritious food, not smoking and keep your surrounding clean.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives suggestion and messages don't doing exercise, taking balanced nutritious food, not smoking and keep your surrounding clean.)

- So, **ladies and gentleman let's do a healthy life to make our life more valueable.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command and suggestion for people more valueable.)

7.5. Commissive

Examples :

- **There are so many ways that can we do to stay healthy.**

(This utterance include into commissive, because invites of listener many ways that can we do to stay healthy to future.)

Table 4.7

Total Illocutionary Acts Used by Students Speech

No	Illocutionary Acts	Number	Percentage
1	Declarative	1	6,25%
2	Representative	4	25%
3	Expressive	2	12,5%
4	Directive	8	50%
5	Commissive	1	6,25%
Total of Illocutionary Acts		16	100%

8. The occurrences of Illocutionary Acts on students speech “Healthy Lifestyles”

Students speech “Healthy Lifestyles” consisted of 25 utterances. Those 25 utterances consisted of 3 Declarative, 8 Representative, 1 Expressive, 10 Directive, 3 Commissive.

8.1. Declarative

Examples :

- **Healthy lifestyle is very important for our body.**

This utterance include into declarative, because healthy lifestyle can be declared our life.)

- **There is nothing that can hinder a person who is optimistic step, even failures and obstacles even considered as a lesson.**

This utterance include into declarative, because if we aren't optimistic so our body can be failures and obstacles.)

- **My conclusion is if strong personality means being able to control the overall activity in his life.**

(This utterance include into declarative, beacuse strong is make our mood become good, if our mood is bad so nothing strong in our life.)

8.2. Representative

Examples :

- On the other hand, **the Sport is an activity that is easy to do, but many ignore it when sport is a source of health for the entire body.**

(This utterance include into representative, because is it true sport that is easy to do, and make our body health.)

- **Regular exercise can give more benefits to our health.**

(This utterance include into representative, because this is reguler exercise make benefits to our health.)

- **In addition to exercise, rest is also noteworthy.**

(This utterance include into representative, beacuse we need it and rest is also noteworthy.)

8.3. Expressive

Examples :

- **The honorable** my teachers, and all my friend.

(This utterance include into expressive, because gives respect to the listener.)

8.4. Directive

Examples :

- **There are some healthy lifestyles to consider, such as regular meals, exercise, take rest, optimistic and strong personality.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command and suggestion to healthy lifestyle.)

- **Optimism is also good for health.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command to be good health.)

- **There are two important components associated with self-control.**

(This utterance include into directive, because gives command and suggesstion for people any two important components to our healthy lifestyle.)

8.5. Commissive

Examples :

- First, **stop consuming anything that can damage the body.**

(This utterance include into commissive, because gives suggestion and messegges with all people, that is we must to do it.)

- Second, **always maintain a healthy body.**

(This utterance include into commissive, because gives suggestion and messeggges to do it for our healthy lifestyle in future.)

- **Healthy lifestyle should be applied especially for yourself.**

- (This utterance include into commissive, because invites of listener should be applied especially for yourself.)

Table 4.8**Total Illocutionary Acts Used by Students Speech**

No	Illocutionary Acts	Number	Percentage
1	Declarative	3	12%
2	Representative	8	32%
3	Expressive	1	4%
4	Directive	10	40%
5	Commissive	3	12%
Total of Illocutionary Acts		25	100%

After analyzing data, the researcher classified it based on the five types of illocutionary acts from students utterances in speech students. From all speech, there were 164 utterances providing illocutionary acts. They were Directive (73 utterances) Representative (59 utterances) Declarative (12 sentences) Commissive (11 utterances) Expressive (9 utterances). It can be seen clearly in the appendix. The total number of illocutionary acts is shown in the table 4.8.

Table 4.9**The total number and percentage of the types of illocutionary acts**

No	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Number (F)	Percentage (X)
1	Declarative	12	7.3 %
2	Representative	59	3.10 %
3	Expressive	9	5.5 %
4	Directive	73	44.5 %
5	Commissive	11	6.7 %
Total of Illocutionary		164	100 %

Table 4.8 showed that students uttered the five types of illocutionary acts. The most dominant type of illocutionary acts used by students in speech from 8 (eight) students was Directives with 73 utterances and total percentage 44,5%. Because speech the students as gives more warning and suggesting about life and ordering of the situation for other person. Most of them were issued with the desire that the hearer should do what is proposed such as commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting.

B. Discussion

This research After analyzing the utterances of speech the students in illocutionary acts , it can be found that the five types of illocutionary acts were uttered with different amount of number in each types. It means that the types of illocutionary acts can be found in speech, especially in speech of students. From the table of percentage that is presented (see 4.1. table), it is clear that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts which is done by speech student is representative, because many fact and description about life in future. From the table of percentage that is presented (see 4.2. table), it is clear that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts which is done by speech student is directive, because many suggesstion and messeges for life generation.

From the table of percentage that is presented (see 4.3. table), it is clear that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts which is done by speech student is directive, because many suggesstion and messeges for Environment. From the table of percentage that is presented (see 4.4. table), it is clear that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts which is done by speech student is directive, because many suggesstion and messeges for globalization. From the table of percentage that is presented (see 4.5. table), it is clear that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts which is done by speech student is directive, because many suggesstion and messeges for mother's day. From the table of percentage that

is presented (see 4.6. table), it is clear that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts which is done by speech student is directive, because many suggesstion and messeges for corruption in the country.

From the table of percentage that is presented (see 4.7. table), it is clear that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts which is done by speech student is directive, because many suggesstion and messeges for health. From the table of percentage that is presented (see 4.8. table), it is clear that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts which is done by speech student is directive, because many suggesstion and messeges for healthyvlifestyle.

Based on the data analysis, there were the whole five types of illocutionary acts found in utterances speech in speech of all the students. The students utterances were dominantly by Directive, followed by representative and declarative, whereas commissive and expressive were lesser. The most dominant type of illocutionary acts used by students in speech students 8 (eight) was Directives with 73 utterances and total prcentage 44,5%. Because before (see 4.9. table), it is clear that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts which is done by every speech students is directive. Directive dominantly occurred becuse students many gives suggesstions about how to do something, which one good to do something for our life and our future. Most of them were issued with the desire that the hearer should do what is proposed such as commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting.

The context where directive usually occurred was when speech of the students any messages and ordering about the important what can be good and how to do for listener. So we can know information and ways for listener. This is make know speaking skill student with them speech, and researcher have been anlysis from speech the student

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it could be concluded that:

1. This research After analyzing the utterances of speech the students in illocutionary acts namely Declarative, Representative, Expressive, Directive, Commissive, it can be found that the five types of illocutionary acts were uttered with different amount of number in each types. It means that the types of illocutionary acts can be found in speech, especially in speech of students.
2. From the table of percentage that is presented it is clear showed that students uttered the five types of illocutionary acts. The most dominant type of illocutionary acts used by students in speech from 8 (eight) students was Directives with 73 utterances and total prcentage 44,5%. Because speech the students as gives more warning and suggesting about life and ordering of the situation for other person.
3. After analyzing data, the researcher classified it based on the five types of illocutionary acts from students utterances in speech students. From all speech, there were 164 utterances providing illocutionary acts. They were Directive (73 utterances) Representative (59 utterances) Declarative (12 setences) Commissive (11 utterances) Expressive (9 utterances).

B. Suggestion

This research showed analysis of illocutionary acts in speaking skill, especially at MAS PAB-

1 Sampali. There were following suggestions:

1. For the Principal, the research is expected gives task to all the teachers that use a variation of the Illocutionary acts, especially the type directive in the illocutionary acts..
2. For the English teacher, Is it expected that the teacher use the types illocutionary acts in lerning to be more creative in teaching including the activities, and the way to communicate to students.
3. For the students expected to use the types illocutionary acts everyday, and should more paid attention when learning English.
4. For the readers who are interested for further related study to this research show explore the knowledge to enlarge the understanding about how to analysis illocutionary acts and search another references.
5. For other researcher, it can be compared for other researcher who want to do further research on the same subject.

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Appendix I

No	Utterances	Speech Acts Type				
		De	R	E	Di	C
1	The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T.				√	
2	Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.		√			
3	And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW.				√	
4	Because him we are now live in Islam.		√			
5	The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.			√		
6	Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is The Importance Of Learning				√	
7	Learning is the most important thing in our life. Why ?		√			
8	Because learning we can get Knowledge, and because Knowledge we can Success in our Life.	√				

9	Since we are come to this world, Everyday we always learn and learn.	√				
10	We learn how to speak, how to Walk, and many more.		√			
11	We can't avoid with something called learn.		√			
12	And our prophet Muhammad tell to us " if you want happiness in this world you can get it with knowledge, and if you want happiness in akhirat you can get it with knowledge, and if you want both of them, u can get it with knowledge ".		√			
13	Knowledge is very important, to get it we must learn and study hard, because no one born in a state of knowledge.		√			
14	My conclusion in this speech is Learning is the best way to Success.				√	
15	I want we are together study hard for our future.					√
16	I think enough until here my speech, I closed with say "Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh".				√	

Appendix II

No	Utterances	Speech Acts Type				
		De	R	E	Di	C
1	The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T.				√	
2	Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.		√			
3	And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW.				√	
4	Because him we are now live in Islam.		√			
5	The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.			√		
6	Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Drug				√	
7	Drug? What is that? I am sure you all already know, and may be better than me about what drug is and what the advantages and disadvantages are.				√	
8	Drugs actually are medicine for anesthetize patients in surgery.		√			
9	But that perception was misapplied by some people.	√				

10	Drugs have been misapplied by some people for a long time.		√			
11	Some people which use drugs beyond the medical treatment consider that drugs can make them feel better when they facing some problems , make them feel easy to find new brilliant ideas or just for a pleasure.		√			
12	As moslems we have the guidance from the holy qur'an that drinking alcoholic drink is forbidden, and it is bad action, and despicable deed, as Allah Said in the holy qur'an : "ya ayyuhalladzina amanu innamal khomru walmaysir wal anshob wal azlam rijsummin amalisyton fajtanibuhu laalakum tuflihun." It means : "oh ye the believers actually alcoholic drink, gambling, and draw destiny is despicable from the evil's action so avoid them, may be you will be the pleasure people.(almaidah verse : 90)"		√			
13	My conclusion in this speech is the drugs or the alcoholic drink is so dangerous for our health, for our body, for our future.				√	
14	So we must keep a way from it.					√

15	We must avoid it.				√	
16	Don't try to consume it, don't try to sell or buy it.				√	
17	I think enough until here my speech, I closed with say "Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh".				√	

Appendix III

No	Utterances	Speech Acts Type				
		De	R	E	Di	C
1	The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T.				√	
2	Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.		√			
3	And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW.				√	
4	Because him we are now live in Islam.		√			
5	The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.			√		
6	Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Our Environment				√	
7	Realize it or not, we live in this world depends on the environment, we drink water from our environment, we breath air from our environment and we eat foods which are planted from our environment.		√			
8	Our environment has a great influence in our live.	√				

9	Our environment gives us life.		√			
10	Good or bad the condition of our environment will definitely affect our live even our existence.				√	
11	Our environment is our life.		√			
12	Ladies and gentlemen Small action such as planting some trees, put trash in the right place, save electricity, and reduce the usage of motor vehicle will save our environment from destruction.				√	
13	If those small actions are done by people in this world, it will create an opportunity to restore our environment from destruction once more.				√	
14	My conclusion in this speech is the future condition of our environment depends on us.		√			
15	We who live now have a big responsibility to restore our environment so in the future we can still live a better life.				√	

16	Remember my friends, our environment is our life.				√	
17	If it is destroyed, our life will be destroyed too.	√				
18	Treat it well and it will treat us well.					√
19	That is all my speech. I hope my speech about the environment will be useful for us.				√	
20	And also I would like to say sorry for all of my mistakes.					√
21	Thank you very much for your attention. Wassalamualaikum Wr Wb.				√	

Appendix IV

No	Utterances	Speech Acts Type				
		De	R	E	Di	C
1	The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T.				√	
2	Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.		√			
3	And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW.				√	
4	Because him we are now live in Islam.		√			
5	The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.			√		
6	Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Globalization Era				√	
7	As we all know, nowadays our world is in globalization era.		√			
8	We often hear it, however what is globalization?				√	
9	Globalization is the process of transformation of local or regional phenomena into global or international phenomena.		√			

10	This process includes transformation of economic, technological, socio-cultural and political forces.		√			
11	In other words, every country in this world can influence other countries.	√				
12	Because of globalization, this world which consists of many countries is like “a global village”.		√			
13	This term refers to the fact that people are considered to live in this planet without borders dan without limitation.		√			
14	People are able to access any kinds of information easily.		√			
15	There is no difficulty to communicate and there is no barrier to interact with other people from all over the world.		√			
16	My conclusion in this speech is the effect globalization is like two sides of a coin which is never be separated.				√	
17	Globalization not always brings some benefits.		√			
18	It is a fact that there are many challenges in		√			

	globalization era.					
19	It cannot be denied that globalization is related with a competition and ability to survive.				√	
20	The question is, what should we do in order to face the globalization era?				√	
21	The first one is, build up and strengthen good characters based on the religion.				√	
22	If we are Moslem, the guide of our lives is Islam.				√	
23	Second, we must master technology in order to develop our country.				√	
24	The last, always be ready to face any kinds of change and competition by preparing and upgrading our skills.					√
25	That's all my speech. Hopefully, it will be useful for all of us.				√	
26	Thank you very much for your attention. Wassalamualaikum Wr Wb.				√	

Appendix V

No	Utterances	Speech Acts Type				
		De	R	E	Di	C
1	The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T.				√	
2	Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.		√			
3	And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW.				√	
4	Because him we are now live in Islam.		√			
5	The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.			√		
6	Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Mother's Day				√	
7	What was the first thing you figured out in your head when you heard a word "Mom".				√	
8	". A best friend? A wish-adviser? A good teacher? Or a real hero?				√	
9	Whatever it is, one thing is clear she is EVERYTHING.		√			

10	It is hard to find a word to describe a person who always encourages us to be the real us; a person who shows the right path when we lost; a person who always listen well to every single problems we have and the person who never stop to support us.		√			
11	Yeah, Mom is indeed EVERYTHING.	√				
12	'Mom is EVERYTHING' may be the only explanation that can explain all good things she has done to us.		√			
13	Just remember for a second how much tears she has dropped to make us grow healthy, and live happily.				√	
14	Just remember for a moment how many sacrifices she has done to see us succeed and independent.				√	
15	She gives us love that none else can give.		√			
16	. She gives us happiness that nothing else can give.		√			
17	She gives us everything because she thinks we are EVERYTHING to her.		√			
18	My conclusion in my speech about moment of Mother's Day, let's make it as a day to remind				√	

	everything she has done to us, her sons.					
19	Let's we make mother's day as the starting point to give loves like she has given, to give happiness like she has given.					√
20	Because she is everything. She deserves all good things in this world.		√			
21	Let's repay all her kindness with always be good sons, be a pride of her and be her hero in her old days.				√	
22	I closed my speech, thank you for your attention, I say thank you very much. Wasalamualaikum wr. wb.				√	

Appendix VI

No	Utterances	Speech Acts Type				
		De	R	E	Di	C
1	The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T.				√	
2	Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.		√			
3	And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW.				√	
4	Because him we are now live in Islam.		√			
5	The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.			√		
6	Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Corruption				√	
7	Ladies and Gentlemen Corruption is a well known word that everyone in this country knows exactly what it means and how cruel it is.		√			
8	Corruption is an action of stealing people money and their right of justice.		√			
9	It is stink and inhuman action.		√			

10	An action that brings our country to the depths of poverty.		√			
11	Corruption has become the biggest problem in our country, Indonesia, that needs immediate actions..		√			
12	Our country is weaken by it.		√			
13	It's like a virus which infects all sectors in the government; justice and civil service sectors				√	
14	Poverty and social discrepancy are those of the effect of corruption.				√	
15	Money that should be given to erase poverty are corrupted for self advantages of certain persons.				√	
16	Justice that should be risen up are corrupted for self righteous of certain persons.				√	
17	Ladies and Gentlemen My conclusion my is Even tough there is KPK which bravely wipe out the corruption in this country, we as smart generation shall prevent corruption happen in our future.					√
18	Being honest is the key.				√	

19	Do and speak with honest will help us to maintain our country from the danger of corruption.	√				
20	Corruption must die!!!				√	
21	Thank you for your attentions. The last I say thank you very much, I closed my speech. Wassalamualaikum, Wr. Wb.				√	

Appendix VII

No	Utterances	Speech Acts Type				
		De	R	E	Di	C
1	The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T.				√	
2	Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.		√			
3	And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW.				√	
4	Because him we are now live in Islam.		√			
5	The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.			√		
6	Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Healthy				√	
7	I believe that none of us want to be sick.				√	
8	We always want to be healthy right? But, how we can stay healthy?				√	
9	There are so many ways that can we do to stay healthy.					√

10	For example are: doing exercise, taking balanced nutritious food, not smoking and keep your surrounding clean.				√	
11	There are so many benefits from live a healthy life, such as: our body will be healthier and stronger against sickness, we can be more productive, we can prevent some kind of diseases like heart disease, hypertension, stroke, diabetes, chronic lung disease, osteoporosis, and so on.		√			
12	Ladies and gentleman My conclusion is health very important. Health is the key for us to live our life.	√				
13	If we are healthy we can do anything that we want.		√			
14	So, ladies and gentleman let's do a healthy life to make our life more valueable.				√	
15	That's all the things I can convey on this good occasion.				√	
16	Please forgive me for any mistake on my words. Thank you for your attention. Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb			√		

Appendix VIII

No	Utterances	Speech Acts Type				
		De	R	E	Di	C
1	The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T.				√	
2	Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.		√			
3	And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW.				√	
4	Because him we are now live in Islam.		√			
5	The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.			√		
6	Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is " Healthy Lifestyles "				√	
7	Have you implemented a healthy lifestyle? Probably most of you have them, but what about those of you who have not?				√	
8	Well this time I will discuss about a healthy lifestyle.		√			

9	Healthy lifestyle is very important for our body.	√				
10	The first can make a healthy body, and also can make us avoid the diseases.		√			
11	There are some healthy lifestyles to consider, such as regular meals, exercise, take rest, optimistic and strong personality.				√	
12	On the other hand, the Sport is an activity that is easy to do, but many ignore it when sport is a source of health for the entire body.		√			
13	Regular exercise can give more benefits to our health.		√			
14	In addition to exercise, rest is also noteworthy.		√			
15	Taking rest will restore our tired bodies and give enough time for the body to restore energy that has been used.		√			
16	There is nothing that can hinder a person who is optimistic step, even failures and obstacles even considered as a lesson.	√				
17	Optimism is also good for health.				√	

18	Ladies and gentleman My conclusion is if strong personality means being able to control the overall activity in his life.	√				
19	There are two important components associated with self-control.				√	
20	First, stop consuming anything that can damage the body.					√
21	Second, always maintain a healthy body.					√
22	Is not it fun the healthy lifestyle? Helpful anyway.				√	
23	Healthy lifestyle should be applied especially for yourself.					√
24	At first it was hard, but if it have been done repeatedly in long time and routine, eventually also be used to do.				√	
25	I think enough that I can deliver, may be useful. Sorry if there is a word that is wrong in the delivery.				√	

Appendix IX

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh..

The first let's give thanks to our God Allā W.T. Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.

And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW. Because him we are now live in Islam.

The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.

Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is The Importance Of Learning

Learning is the most important thing in our life. Why ?

Because learning we can get Knowledge, and because Knowledge we can Success in our Life.

Since we are come to this world, Everyday we always learn and learn. We learn how to speak, how to Walk, and many more. We can't avoid with something called learn.

And our prophet Muhammad tell to us " if you want happiness in this world you can get it with knowledge, and if you want happiness in akhirat you can get it with knowledge, and if you want both of them, u can get it with knowledge ".

Knowledge is very important, to get it we must learn and study hard, because no one born in a state of knowledge.

My conclusion in this speech is Learning is the best way to Success. I want we are together study hard for our future.

I think enough until here my speech, I closed with say “Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh”.

Appendix X

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh..

The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T. Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.

And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW. Because him we are now live in Islam.

The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.

Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Drug

Drug? What is that? I am sure you all already know, and may be better than me about what drug is and what the advantages and disadvantages are. Drugs actually are medicine for anesthetize patients in surgery. But that perception was misapplied by some people.

Drugs have been misapplied by some people for a long time. Some people which use drugs beyond the medical treatment consider that drugs can make them feel better when they facing some problems , make them feel easy to find new brilliant ideas or just for a pleasure.

As moslems we have the guidance from the holy qur'an that drinking alcoholic drink is forbidden, and it is bad action, and despicable deed, as Allah Said in the holy qur'an : "ya ayyuhalladzina amanu innamal khomru walmaysir wal anshob wal azlam rijsummin amalisyton fajtanibuhu laalakum tuflihun." It means : "oh ye the believers actually alcoholic drink, gambling, and draw destiny is despicable from the evil's action so avoid them, may be you will be the pleasure people.(almaidah verse : 90)"

My conclusion in this speech is the drugs or the alcoholic drink is so dangerous for our health, for our body, for our future. So we must keep a way from it. we must avoid it. Don't try to consume it, don't try to sell or buy it.

I think enough until here my speech, I closed with say "Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh".

Appendix XI

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh..

The first, let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T. Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.

The second, let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW. Because him we are now live in Islam.

The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.

Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Our Environment

Realize it or not, we live in this world depends on the environment, we drink water from our environment, we breath air from our environment and we eat foods which are planted from our environment. Our environment has a great influence in our live. Our environment gives us life. Good or bad the condition of our environment will definitely affect our live even our existence. Our environment is our life.

Ladies and gentlemen

Small action such as planting some trees, put trash in the right place, save electricity, and reduce the usage of motor vehicle will save our environment from destruction. If those small actions are done by people in this world, it will create an opportunity to restore our environment from destruction once more.

My conclusion in this speech is the future condition of our environment depends on us. We who live now have a big responsibility to restore our environment so in the future we can still live a better life. Remember my friends, our environment is our life. If it is destroyed, our life will be destroyed too. Treat it well and it will treat us well.

That is all my speech. I hope my speech about the environment will be useful for us. And also I would like to say sorry for all of my mistakes. Thank you very much for your attention. Wassalamualaikum Wr Wb.

Appendix XII

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh..

The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T. Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.

And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW. Because him we are now live in Islam.

The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.

Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Globalization Era

Ladies and Gentlemen

As we all know, nowadays our world is in globalization era. We often hear it, however what is globalization? Globalization is the process of transformation of local or regional phenomena into global or international phenomena. This process includes transformation of economic, technological, socio-cultural and political forces. In other words, every country in this world can influence other countries. Because of globalization, this world which consists of many countries is like “a global village”. This term refers to the fact that people are considered to live in this planet without borders dan without limitation. People are able to access any kinds of information easily. There is no difficulty to communicate and there is no barrier to interact with other people from all over the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen

My conclusion in this speech is the effect globalization is like two sides of a coin which is never be separated. Globalization not always brings some benefits. It is a fact that there are many challenges in globalization era. It cannot be denied that globalization is related with a competition and ability to survive. The question is, what should we do in order to face the globalization era? The first one is, build up and strengthen good characters based on the religion. If we are Moslem, the guide of our lives is Islam. Second, we must master technology in order to develop our country. The last, always be ready to face any kinds of change and competition by preparing and upgrading our skills.

That's all my speech. Hopefully, it will be useful for all of us. Thank you very much for your attention. Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Appendix XIII

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh..

The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T. Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.

And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW. Because him we are now live in Islam.

The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.

Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Mother's Day

Ladies and Gentlemen

What was the first thing you figured out in your head when you heard a word "Mom". A best friend? A wish-adviser? A good teacher? Or a real hero? Whatever it is, one thing is clear she is EVERYTHING.

It is hard to find a word to describe a person who always encourages us to be the real us; a person who shows the right path when we lost; a person who always listen well to every single problems we have and the person who never stop to support us. Yeah, Mom is indeed EVERYTHING.

'Mom is EVERYTHING' may be the only explanation that can explain all good things she has done to us. Just remember for a second how much tears she has dropped to make us grow healthy, and live happily. Just remember for a moment how many sacrifices she has done to see us succeed and independent.

She gives us love that none else can give. She gives us happiness that nothing else can give. She gives us valuable lessons of live that no teachers can give. She gives us everything because she thinks we are EVERYTHING to her.

Ladies and Gentlemen

My conclusion in my speech about moment of Mother's Day, let's make it as a day to remind everything she has done to us, her sons. Let's we make mother's day as the starting point to give loves like she has given, to give happiness like she has given. Because she is everything. She deserves all good things in this world. Let's repay all her kindness with always be good sons, be a pride of her and be her hero in her old days.

I closed my speech, thank you for your attention, I say thank you very much. Wasalamualaikum wr. wb.

Appendix XIV

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh..

The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T. Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.

And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW. Because him we are now live in Islam.

The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.

Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Corruption

Ladies and Gentlemen

Corruption is a well known word that everyone in this country knows exactly what it means and how cruel it is. Corruption is an action of stealing people money and their right of justice. It is stink and inhuman action. An action that brings our country to the depths of poverty.

Corruption has become the biggest problem in our country, Indonesia, that needs immediate actions. Our country is weaken by it. It's like a virus which infects all sectors in the government; justice and civil service sectors.

Poverty and social discrepancy are those of the effect of corruption. Money that should be given to erase poverty are corrupted for self advantages of certain persons. Justice that should be risen up are corrupted for self righteous of certain persons.

Ladies and Gentlemen

My conclusion my is Even tough there is KPK which bravely wipe out the corruption in this country, we as smart generation shall prevent corruption happen in our future. Being honest is the key. Do and speak with honest will help us to maintain our country from the danger of corruption. Corruption must die!!!

Thank you for your attentions. The last I say thank you very much, I closed my speech.

Wassalamualaikum, Wr. Wb.

Appendix XV

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh..

The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T. Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.

And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW. Because him we are now live in Islam.

The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.

Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is Healthy

Ladies and gentleman

I believe that none of us want to be sick. We always want to be healthy right? But, how we can stay healthy? There are so many ways that can we do to stay healthy. For example are: doing exercise, taking balanced nutritious food, not smoking and keep your surrounding clean.

There are so many benefits from live a healthy life, such as: our body will be healthier and stronger against sickness, we can be more productive, we can prevent some kind of diseases like heart disease, hypertension, stroke, diabetes, chronic lung disease, osteoporosis, and so on.

Ladies and gentleman

My conclusion is health very important. Health is the key for us to live our life. If we are healthy we can do anything that we want. So, ladies and gentleman let's do a healthy life to make our life more valueable.

That's all the things I can convey on this good occasion. Please forgive me for any mistake on my words. Thank you for your attention.

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb

Appendix XVI

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh..

The first let's give thanks to our God Allah S.W.T. Who has given us health, and because that we can assemble on this place.

And then let's say Shalawat & Salam to our Prophet Muhammad SAW. Because him we are now live in Islam.

The honorable my teachers, and all my friend.

Let Me tell you, The title My Speech is " Healthy Lifestyles "

Ladies and gentleman

Have you implemented a healthy lifestyle? Probably most of you have them, but what about those of you who have not? Well this time I will discuss about a healthy lifestyle. Healthy lifestyle is very important for our body. The first can make a healthy body, and also can make us avoid the diseases. There are some healthy lifestyles to consider, such as regular meals, exercise, take rest, optimistic and strong personality.

On the other hand, the Sport is an activity that is easy to do, but many ignore it when sport is a source of health for the entire body. Regular exercise can give more benefits to our health. In addition to exercise, rest is also noteworthy. Taking rest will restore our tired bodies and give enough time for the body to restore energy that has been used. There is nothing that can hinder a person who is optimistic step, even failures and obstacles even considered as a lesson. Optimism is also good for health.

Ladies and gentleman

My conclusion is if strong personality means being able to control the overall activity in his life. There are two important components associated with self-control. First, stop consuming anything that can damage the body. Second, always maintain a healthy body. Is not it fun the healthy lifestyle? Helpful anyway. Healthy lifestyle should be applied especially for yourself. At first it was hard, but if it have been done repeatedly in long time and routine, eventually also be used to do.

I think enough that I can deliver, may be useful. Sorry if there is a word that is wrong in the delivery. Wassalamualikum...Wr...Wb

Appendix XVII

$$x = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

X = the percentage of the obtained illocutionary acts.

F = the frequency of the illocutionary acts.

N = the total number of all illocutionary acts.

Appendix XVIII

DIARY NOTES

First Meeting (Wednesday, 29 Agustus 2018)

In the first meeting, the researcher introduced herself and explained the purpose of her coming. The students gave a good response of the researchers coming. The researcher made discussion about speech and speaking with the students. The students answered by using Indonesia language. And then, the researcher gave little explanation about speech. After the students got understand the researcher give the orientation test to the students. The researcher gave 20 minutes to the students to write text to speech. The students can write but sometimes the students ask some vocabulary to the researcher. The students write text in a paper, the reseacher controlling the students when write text, after that 2 (two) students in front of the class, the researcher starting take a video when students to speech. After finish it, the researcher gave instruction the next week they are in front of the class again to students not in front of the class today.

Second Meeting (Wednesday, 5 September 2018)

In the second meeting, the researcher is only giving a treatment to the students for the next meeting that's speech. The researcher was instruction the students in front of the class to do same last week. The students in front of the class, after that 3 (three) students in front of the class, the researcher take a video when every students to speech. After finish it, the researcher gave instruction the next week they are in front of the class again to students not in front of the class today. The students gave a good respon with reseacher and just kidding together.

Third Meeting (Wednesday, 12 September 2018)

In the last meeting, the researcher is giving a treatment again to the students for the next meeting that's speech. The researcher was instruction the students in front of the class to do same last week. The students in front of the class, after that 3 (three) students in front of the class, the researcher take a video when every students to speech. After finish it, the researcher gave instruction the next week they are in front of the class again to students not in front of the class today. The students gave a good respon with reseacher and the students inviting reseacher take a picture tostgether, and the last reseacher gave a prize for the student, the all of students says thank you with reseacher, after that the reseacher going out from the class,and the reseacher have been finish.

Appendix XIX

Documentation



(The Researcher explain the speech and speaking)



(The Students write descriptive text by using conventional strategy)



(The Researcher controlling to the students make a speech)



(The Students showing their speech in front of the class)